THE REPORT - THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY WAS

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING OPENINGS AND STYLES.

What Tollet Worshippers Can See To-Day.

Bewildering Varieties and Irresistible Tempta tions-laste Predominant and American Ladies Choosing for Themselves-Flight of the Fickle Godden from Paris to New York-What to Wear and How to Wear It.

Opening day in New York among the modistes as uncertain and fickie as the delty they worship. The greater number throw open their treasures of fashion to the public to-day and to-morrow, and many others, even among the leading houses, defer the great event until April. However, from the 20th of March until the 13th of April scarcely a day will clapse without a grand opening taking place at some moduste's establishment. Since the occurrence of the sad events in France, which not only dethroned the Bonaparte dypasty, but also the empire of fashion, modistes have been at a loss to know where the chameleon goddess would next set up her headquarters, A colour of Paristan modistes has been temporarily established at Brussels, waiting, likely, a lavorable opportunity to go back to the once gay capital, now in the hands of the sans culottes and long a stranger to fashion and gayety. Meanwhile a strong movement is being made to establish here permanently a temple of fashion, from which American ladies can dictate to tastr sisters across the ocean. Londen has already recognized this temple, as the fashion magazines of that metropolis borrow all their plates and styles from New York. Regarding FRENCH FASHIONS

the following facts will be found interesting:-

When Henry III. of France could think of nothing more amusing than to crimp and scorch his collars or to curi his wife's and sister's hair, and when Francis I. loaded his minions with every luxury that woman could invent, there were no French fashions then. Every country had a fashion of its own, and the Burgundians, Lorrainers, Alsatians and Italians were, in turn, models for courts to imitale. Even the Scotch costume gained considerable favor at one time; that was when Mary Queen of Scots appeared in her beauty at the French Galas, dressed in a costume partly Scotch and partly Bur-

Two ladies, however, soon appeared, who raised French fashions to a height prophetic of its later giory. These were the two daughters of Catharine of Médicis, Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, and Elizabeth, afterward the luckless wife of Philip II., King of Spain-a lady whom Schiller has immortalized

Marguerite, whose imagination seems only second to her beauty, is said to have invented a new costume for every entertainment at which she appeared, and it is stated that each different costume was a perfect wender for taste and richness; added to this, her own beauty was so marvellous, that Brantome, the fashtonable chronicler of the time writes, in his exag gera.ed style, that all the goddesses of Olympus were as nothing when compared to her. It soen, therefore, became the fashion for the court ladies

to copy Marguerite as minutely as possible, both in style and dress.
Elizabeth, the second lady above alluded to, was

Strey the lathes can have no right to complain this season at the display of styles offered for their admiring gaze and appropation; for the designs are so varied and manerous that it is almost impossible for a casual observer to decide what is exactly a tande. Every variety of dress, short or long, plain or excessively trimmed, garmiene contracting, exactly matching, or encamalization, it is ashionably worn, provided in the elegant and, above all, bless porte; that is the main point. To the grande dame it matters little whether her toliet be completed by a sweeping manteau de cour or a tunic lucked up in peasant style, for she will carry each with equal dignity and grace; but the grandes dames are the exceptions to the general rine, and it behooves most indies to study their own particular style and figure before deciding what shall be their individual fashion for the season, and, indeed, for all seasons. In this every advised the assistance of the superior judgment and experience of her dressmaker; and after the decision is arrived it as to the general style the details may safely be left to the motiste, who, to all her position properly, should be an artist in the fullest sense of the term. Who else could so gracefully arrange the antique drapery which impaits the desired clac to the costumes of the present season. Most of the casaques and tunies now worn have this distinguishing feature, and are more or less boughant in the back, according to the peculiar fancy of the wearer. The newest casaques are made with vests enter pointed or square, or with the trioming arranged to samulate one. A very becoming style to samulate one, a very becoming style to samulate one, a very becoming style to samulate one, a fact of the short one in contrast with the exceedingly long back being the most stylish. These casaques in most cases reach nearly to the edge of the skirt and invariably overlap the garniture in the back.

CASHMERE COSTUMES are the style par excellence for spring wear, and are usually made with a casaque excessively draped, to be worn over a jupe de sote, generally black. One novelty which bids fair to establish its popularity is walking costames in two contrasting colors. These are very becoming for young ladies, leaving the costumes en camaleux and the more sober-thited toilets for their elder sisters and mammas. The finest combinations are havened, with light bine, light green, with like, gray with blue, ruby or coral color, or, if darker colors are preferred, volet and slate, brown and dark blue, or violet and beings. These costumes should be completed by a jaunty gipsey bonnet of English straw, trimmed with grosgram ribbon matching the most prononce color in the dress. CASHMERE COSTUMES

grant ribbon matcuing the most prononce color in the dress.

Which have achieved so much popularity, have become the occasion for numerous fanciful devices, as simple as they are distingué. An e-egant one, recently designed and completed for a sonthern lady, was in rich black gros grain, the denitrian skirt bordered by a deep Roance, box-planted in sections, simply hemmed on the bottom, with the upper part cut in broad squares, outlined by shell pullings of the salk as a heading. The spaces were consumented by handsome gros grain bows, made double and fringed deeply on the ends. The graceful overskirt, of an entirely new design, happily christened the "Henriquez," was bordered with a ruffle of white slik, fringed on the edge, over which was disposed rich Chantily lace, the deep fringe falling just enough beliow to produce the most charming effect. This was open in front, a co-uplicated arrangement underneath of tapes and buttons producing a most charming; boughant appearance in the back, and drawing the fronts apart. The jannty position wast was trimmed to correspond, the front arranged as a vost and the sleeves in the Duchesse style. Black and white lace, artistically arranged, is also a must recherche grantium on brown.

Spring costumes, proper, do not make their appearance before faster, when we may expect to see many fresh novelties which have been in preparation during the penitential season of Lent, our degentes, meanwhile, being condemned by hishion to appear in sombre back. Not that many of the costumes are very penitential in appearance, but on the contrary quite coquettish and as becoming as possible.

MATERIALS AND SHADES.

At the openings this week some very attractive spring goods are shown. The variety is extensive and embraces every grade of material saited to every purse. As costumes en ante every year increase in layor the market is filled, as a matter of course, with every kind of goods suited to street wear. Many new shades have been hard duced in discrent tabrics, and in the better quality of goods it would seem as it the art of coloring had been carried as near perfection as passible. The new shades of tan, called by some "frontron." by others "cameo," run through the whole scale of this from the pelest our to a deep golden brown.

Among the more desirable new goods shown are

foulards, in all the delicate tints, at \$1 35 per yard; silk pongees, even and lustrons and "unwear-onable," at \$22; serge foulards in all shades, at \$1 50; foulards, with chintz ignires or plain grounds at \$1 50. These chintz-figured foulards are charaing goods and a novelty. A foulard imprime in India patterns reminds one of A CHINAMAN'S GRANDMOTHER, the figures are so qualit. Some exquisite gros grains are shown in the light shades—dove, lavender, rose, seagreen, salmon, coral and pale olde, Black gros grains in great variety are seen, some braids of fair quanty being obtainable at two dollars per yard. All silk dress salms of every color appear this spring.

appear this spring.
In lancy siks, checks and stripes are shown at as low a figure as seventy-five conts. From these they range to two dollars, emoracing a great variety of styles—gray grounds, with black stripes, pre-lominating. The e-preity salks are made up with fringed rachings and are very popular with misses and very volunt leafly.

ing. These pretty salts are made up with fringed ruchlags and are very popular with misses and very young ladies.

There are no decided changes in the make-up of street costumes. The LONG OVERSKIRT is still worn, and some of the new sikes shown have the shashed jacket. A polonaise, with this tournare and basque effect, seems to be ide lavorite outside garment, and is very convenent, as it combines overskirt and wrap. The sensible lashing of wearing street dresses short enough to clear the pavement seems likely to be left to sensible people, the other class already appearing in skirts of just the right length to collect the accumulated with of New York streets. Most of the suits made this spring are long enough to sweep as the wearer walse, producing an effect which is very graceful for about two infinites after said wearer leaves her drawing rism carpet.

FLOUNDES ARE STILL IN PAYOS.

and ruffles also, both often appearing on the same skirts. Hattands are much used for headings, many overskirts and jackets having a plain band at the edge with fringe. Fringe is in high favor and appears on many handsome suits. Lace is also receip used. Flowing sleaves are indispensable to all outside garments.

Charming cloth jackets in the new tan shades are

side garments.
Ca raming cloth jackets in the new tan shades are shown for spring wraps. They are mostly in two shades and trimined with fringe.

THE MILLINERY OPENINGS

THE MILLINEARY OPENINGS

are attractive—as they cannot well help being—so many fresh and dainty materials being combined in the bonnets and thats on exhibition. Offise ribbons, delicate face, entiring gypsy straws, and waste gardens full of howers, wait to begolie the unwars. Let no woman go to a millinery opening with money in her rocket, unless she needs a bonnet. No daugnter of Eve could resist such temptations as New York milliners bring to the admiring fermaine public. The sames are not decidedly different, the samey gypsy being the lavorue still, its brin relied a little more defiantly than hast winter. In some nouses the bonnet par existence appears with the long corners and genuine crowns that used to distinguish all bonnets. Face trimmings, after the old style appear again in connection with these old friends. Gros grain ribbon, crepe de chene, ganze ribben, thread lace, nowers and feathers appear as trimmings.

frimmings.

Round hats are very high in the crown, with shal-

rioben, thread lace, nowers and leathers appear as trimmings.

Round hats are very high in the crown, with shallow brims, and are trimmed high. Flowers of all kinds and lovely colors and shapes appear in profusion, trailing sprays being in especial favor.

A DisPLAY of spring fashions are to be given this week at the following houses:—Mine. Demorres?s., Mine. Ralling's, Kinzey's, Miss Power's A. T. Stewart's, Arnoid & Constable's, Lord & Tavior's, Amine. Duval's, E. Mather & Co.'s, George Sioane's, Mine. Hertley's, Thompson & Co.'s and ferry, Broadway: M. Harris and Mine. Galoupeau, Breevort place: Miss C. M. Olney, Feurteeath street; Mrs. Levins, University place; Mine. Finero, Lafayette place; Miss Maginn, Fulton street, Brooklyn; S. T. Taylor, Clinton place, and Mine. Natane Thiman & Co., Ninth street.

Mile. Fower, who is sandwiched between Lord & Taylor and Arnoid & Constable, has some exquisite hats on exhibition. One is a white chip gypsy, which can hardly be called strictly a bonnet or round hat, as it partakes of many of the qualities of ether. The inevitable coronet sets off the front of this hat. The triamming is thread ace, falling in tabs over the chipnen, cots, plaits, or whatever the rear confure may consist of over this lace is a handsome ostrich tip, a perfect novelty and gem in its artistic arrangement, from which droops an exquisite "front four fringe of the same shade. A little pink bow nestles in front of this hat, which has been aptivinamed after one of the most oewitching primedonne in Europe,

LIMA DI MURSKA.

Another hat was of peach blossom corded slik, yeiept viola, a sort of semi-gypsy shape, trimmed with folds and ruching of the same material. A heavy willow feather of corresponding snade nung over this gem fa hat, and the face trimmings were in folds to correspond. It was designed for a bride, and even the Marquise of Lorn, who was married yesterday, might not be ashamed to wear it.

had here a charming found inst, of white chip, goosy shape, of course, of mamented with a deep

Elizabeth, the second lady above alluded to, was also a lover of admiration and change. She is said never to have work the same dress twice, though each one must have cost a little fortune to her death one must have cost a little fortune to her dotting spouse. Fashions, we may say, were invented by these manufacts in the first spouse. Made the mass have each one must have cost a little fortune to her dotting spouse. Fashions, we may say, were invented by these subscitient to their fashions. For instance, it was at a nower feast given by Catherine de Medicis on an impromptu airy island that the Massacer of St. Hardhootnew was planned: it was there also that many of our modern dances were introduced, and sand politics have gone hand in hind in France.

But the real sway which Paris fashions have held till now began with Anne of Austria, who was one of the valuest women of her day, and lived in the greatest herror of looking old; and who, consequently, adopted a style of dress as juvenile as possible, which fadnes of all ages were nothing louth to main the regin of Louis, XIV. began bows, buckles, hace, frills, collars and cravias—lashions which were latinfully copied by other courts, especially by Otharies of eligand and his ladines.

Surely the ladies can have no right to complain this season at the display of styles offered for their dahmring gaze and approachten for the designs are so varied and numerous that it is almost impossible.

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Engineers the fact of the same and to white chip, play had there a charming round aid, of white chip, which lates of our modern dame of both the form and the green that the same of the region of the same and the crip, and the chip, should be provided to the form and the spile.

An allie of both and all give the barbes and of the lower that the crip, and the coll favore the fal

Shades of our remote progenitors! here is a genuine

Legidorn Flat,
for the country, we suppose, with a double row of black and white threat lace as inside trimming, a found hat for tadies, not yet

OUT OF THEIR TERNS,
was encircled by a gaze de chine scart, edged with a black and white thread lace and trimmed ostentationsly with a band of black velvet. Pink piping inside, a heavy monture, pink roses and a long trail of follage completed the total ensemble of this hat.

Among the bonnets was a calip gypsy (nothing else nowadays), with Nile green trimmings, falling in double leops behind, and fluished with an ostrich tip and handsome tea rose. The face trimming consisted of a double putfling of slik to match and a ruening of narrow black thread face. A Leghorn bonnet had a platted curtain and was trimmed with buff ribbon and very artistic follage. An English straw bonnet is very peculiarly trimmed with brown over pink, the scarf pussing into the crown, and a face coronet of putflings of rose-colored sink, with a narrow ruching of lace.

At Mine. Natalie Thimmal's, Ninth street, a crowd of the fair sex were gazing in admiration on a Belgian straw bonnet, trimmed with olive green gaze de Chine. The scarf was twisted gracefully with Turkish silk, and a rose and trailing follage ornamented the crown. The face trimming consisted of a band of Turkish silk, around which was wound folias of olive gaze de Chine. Strings of the same passed through the straw and feit in long ends.

ENGLISH AND NEAPOLITAN STRAW, mixed in the most ingenious manner, has become a favor te material for bonnets. One which we saw here was bound with Turquoise velvet and trimmed with gaze de Chine, a softer and more becoming material, by the way, than the creps of the last season. This formed a very heavy scarf, edged with black thread hece, falling on the right as a string, which can be pussed under the chin and caught on the left side. A reside on the crown, a Seville bow and Marquerite lollage completed this very hand some list.

A round hat ca

which can be passed under the chin and caught on the left side. A resilie on the crown, a Seville bow and Marguerite ioliage completed this very handsome hat.

A round hat called Charlotte Corday, of mixed straw also, had a tutle crown forming a cosey nest for a numming bird, a scarf of gaze de Chine passing over the crown and failing behind in the heavy fold, used with a rose-colored bow, folds of the same being had over the crown. A turban, oval shaped, round hat, of the same material, had a chestinut scarf, edged with chantilly lace and a scarle! rose on the side.

A PRIMA DONNA'S TOILET, made for Miss Nininger, at the same house, attracted much attention. It was an evening robe of white gros grain, with a deep flount of sik to match, edged with putlings and heavy ruchings of tulie, which gave it a soft and very pretty effect. A tunic of tulie was looped up with rich bouquets of pond lifts. On the bottom of the trail were scattered a few of these liftes, giving an effect as if they had just dropped from the rich bouquets on the tunic. The waist was Pompadour, deeply printed and edged with point d'Angietere.

Terry, Union square, exhibited the following styles:—A Leghorn hat, trimined with long white ostraners of white gras grain ribboo. A gypsy hat of winte chip, trimmed with pink velvet and turead lace, two estrich tips falling over the crown, set in a rich pink rose and buds at the side. A very pretty and becoming hat for roung ladies.

of white chip, trimmed with large stray of pink floss, complete the trimming of this hamasome hat. In the Lodotska hat of English inden the brim droops in front and rolls up hugh behind. The trimming is composed of velvet and gross grain ribbon, set on the top of the crown and failing in long streamers; a white estrich up, with an elegant spray of pink floss, complete the trimming of this hamasome hat. In the Lodotska hat of English inden the brim droops in front and rolls up hugh behind. The trimming is composed of velvet and gross grain ribbon, set on the top of the crown

both addes and misses, and beautiful for carriage or evening dress.

M. Harris upons some elegant bonnets and dresses. The display of roces and sults is very fine at this establishment, and some new and beautiful styles are seen here. A street cosmine of ca/6 an laif silk has a deep flounce at bottom of skirt, laced with a paler skade, and headed with a preadpul with a deep frill at each edge, the frills faced with the lighter silk. The Polonaise has a square skirt at back, trimmed with bas folds of the dark sik edged with light, here was to the bottom, the folds but an agen or two apart. The Polonaise is trimmed entire with black lace at bottom and edge of sheeves, and reversionits.

has a ruffle at the bottom of the Agri, with a rumed flounce above, headed with bias bane; the shorted fringe. The stashed jacket is trimbed with bias bane in and image, the heart-shaped neckand flowing sleeves to match.

sieves to match.

Au elegant costume is composed of a roal purple silk skirt who ruffled flounce, headed with irills and ornamented with rosettes with irings ends.

Over this is worn a black silk Polonaise richly trimmed with thread lace and black volvet, the back of the Polonaise skirt being composed of strips of lace and silk alternating with velvet revers.

In the millinery department a leghorn gypsy, trimmed with buff ribbon, feathers and black thread lace, makes one want to buy it immedia elv. A pompadour shape of English split straw, faced with Compadoar shape of English split straw, faced with osc-colored silk, and trianned with rose silk, thread ace and white ostrich tips, is as lovely a bonnet as ne could imagine.
At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway, we saw

DRESS GOODS FABRICS.

There is much less novelty in dress goods than usual, owing to the difficulty of getting French goods. The leading goods this season seem to have a Japanese tinge to them. For instance, we have the Japanese siks, composed of silk and linen, very glossy, and in the same patterns as French siks. We also have new fabries in Japanese foulards, crepe de chine, serge, &c., &c., in sik and wool. These goods are principally in buff and light drab shades. In siks there is nothing positively new, and here again we feel the Fre ich pressure. Plain chors for dinner, black and white, black and steel and plan black for street. Among the suits we saw one of French twill muslin, trimmed with a deep box plained flounce; Vandykes of emoroticity, insertings of applique on flounce and headed with inserting bands; deep overskirt, hoped at the back; hail-fitting sacque, slashed up the back and sides, trimming to match.

Anothers suit of victorial Lawn, trimmed with a band from the bottom of skirt, formed of pulls and diagonal tucks; overskirt, open front, looped up on the back; tight-fitting basque and flowing steeves.

The most strikingly sublish designs for hones and

Alme. Demorest dispiayed some very handseme DRESSES.

The most strikingly siylish designs for house and street ons uses, which are snown in the paper modes at this house, are made up in the material also. Athony facin we notice the handsome "Agnita," than which nothing more elegant can be desired to complete a costume de promenade, and the "Scotia," the garment comme it just for a home dress, with a plain demi-train skirt. The "Celeste!" overskirt divites the honors with the "Henriquez" and "Arab," and the "Nisson" basque will surely be the relighing lavorite, following in the footsteps of its flustrous hat assake.

The "Norwood" snit, shown in the paper design, is duplicated in a handsome pongee, a delicate wood color shading on leaf brown, of which latter color, in poulf de sole, are the bindings, trimming folds and lower hounce. This floance is of a medium width, kill pleated, and partially concealed by a second flounce of the material, describing decided points on the edge, finished with a silk fold, and surmounce! with a narrow standing ruite bound with silk. The trimming on the overskirt, with its short graped abron, corresponds, and is in unison with mounced with a marrow standing fund country with its short draped apron, corresponds, and is in unison with that on the stylish jacket, which completes this cos-

that on the stylish jacket, which completes this cosume de promenade.

A LOVELY HAT,
christened "Marguerite," is an exquisitely fine and
riculy colored leghorn, the crown rather high and
periectly flat on the top, the brim, just the proper
walth to be becoming, indented at the sides, thus
imparting a most coquetish air to the front, causing it to sit up from the forenead like the charming
hats we see in old-time pictures of reapers. But the
iritiming! Was there ever a lovelier ciel blue than
the broad gros grain ribbon that encircles the crown
in graceful routcaux, and fails so negligently in
three broad streamers over the back? Forming a
daddime in front, and peeping from among the bine
rouleaux, are great white Marguerites, with yellow
nearts. The effect is periest, and nothing more becoming for a blonde could be desired.

Then there were hats in substantial English Dunstable; one most appropriately trimined with trailing
viaes of ivy and a black lace veil; a charaming hat
for elegant country wear in line Leghorn, with its
broad, drooping brim, full blown roses in foliage,
and a long lace veil gracefully adorning it; bonnets
en camaien to complete costames; and we must not
lorget the cripe bonnets, especially the one in cera
and brown, intended to complete the costume, in
he same colors elsewhere described.

The new shade of green was displayed charmingly
on a snowy white chip, a gypsy, the front turne; up
like the "emigre" of last season, and faced with a
puding of green gros grain ribbon, the rest of the
garmiture consisting of graceful loops of ribbon, as
spray of roses, with mottled leaves reposing languidiy on the back, long garlands drooping over the
back, intertwined with the fringed streamers, and a
turt of delicare white lace on the crown, condued by
a dew-bespangled spray of buds, springing from the
roses on the sades.

Por negliace there is an appropriate hat in brown
Danstable, the front a tir-oan sna_c and the back
extending in a broad brim over the cinatelanne br.dds
which is the coffu A LOVELY HAT,

A Beigian straw of exquisite fineness is trimmed with three shades of tan-colored gros grain and ostrica tips, with rosebuds.

A tan-colored chip, with faille loops to match, ostrich tips, back thread lace and roses is charming enough for the most charming of faces.

A round hat, made for some pretty head, nas a high crown and scallow brim; it is trimmed with tan faulte and hiles nestling in grass, with a spray drooping from the back. A Cloude snape is trimmed with different shades of tan colored China crope folded around the crown. The brim is faced with crepe, and tab ends, trimmed with fringe, float from the back; roses and leaves finish this dainty hat;

hat.

Madame Ferrero exhibits some pretty shapes for children. Among others the "Lorn" is very at-

har.

Andame Ferrero exhibits some pretty shapes for children. Among others the "Lorn" is very attractive.

A seaside of leghorn, shown bere, is suggestive of summer days and watering place retreats. It is prettily trimmed with buff ribbon, thread lace and roses and leaves.

At Madame Galoupeau's many beautiful bonnets and round hats called forth exclanations of dengnt from the hadies, young and old, who flutter among them, trying on this and admiring that, wishing certain loves of hats didn't cost so much, or that papa's purse was longer or husband wasn't so careful of his money. It is, indeed, tamailzing to a lovely young thing to see a bewitching gypsy, that would be so becoming, put back in its place, reserved for a more fortunate customer, just for the lack of a little of that miserable trash called money.

A distingué bonnet shown at this establishment is of English split straw, with a crescent-shaped coronet, faced with black velvet. The trimming was of black gross grain ribbon and black thread lace. Lines of the valley and English ity leaves were clustered at the top.

A white chip Pompadour was trimmed with white Milan and black thread lace falling from the back; the reservition is faced with linac silk; a rose of Nile green, with lovely buds, and long strings of lilac gross grain, complete a very charming bonnet, marked only sixty dollars.

Two shades of Frou-Frou color, one in gauze ribbon, the other in gros grain, are used effectively for a chip gypsy. The ribbons are knotted round the crown and both are used in long double strings. Under the rolling brim, deep brown velvet is mixed with the gauze in a full ruching; autumn leaves cluster at the top and fall in a spray from the side.

A leghorn of Marie Antoinette shape is trimmed with buff ribbon, the rose of fancy silks, in checks and stripes, from seventy-live cents to two dollars, are shown, and oback silks, from two dollars, are shown, and oback silks, from two dollars, are shown, and oback silks, from two dollars, are shown, and oback silks, fr

A white modar has the skirt frimmed with severe narrow randes bound with scarlet modalr. A Polonaise, with basque effect and full tournoure at the back and flowing sleeves, is trimmed to match. A magnificent black sik is made with train; the bottom of the skirt at the back is finished in deep scallops, which run up the side to the waist; at the front a scalloped flounce finishes the skirt; two ruffles run around the back of the skirt, and bows with frigard east comblete the trimming.

with friaged ends complete the trimming.

A drab mohair has the skirt trimmed with two
rows of side pleatings, bound with black and headed
with bias bands, corded at each edge with black,
the bands covered with this bows, but on at short
intervals; an overskirt and seasied jacket with flow-

Intervals; an overskut and stasted jacket with flowing sleeves completes the suit.

A. T. Stewart displays a large assortment of elegent militurers, some graceful English shapes appearing here that are not seen elsewhere.

A while chip has a crescent-shaped coronet, faced
with black gross grato. White ribbon and brack
thread lace form strings, and floating ends at the
back; roses are wreathed at the top and a spray of
roscouds droops to the shounders.

A chip turpus, with very high crown and shallow
brim: has along white ostroch feather covering the

A chin turbin, with very high crown and shallow brim; has a long white estrict feather covering the crown; white ribbon and black thread lace flaish the trimming. The effect is charming.

A brown straw is trimmed with rachings of brown silk, mown grenadine, knotted at the back, with hoating veil; a pleating of grenadine innshes the inside edge of the brim and a wreath of small roses endrelses the crown at the top—the pretuest hat magnatie.

A clup gypav is trimmed with dove-colored crepe

de Chine and golden brown satin, with shaded ostrich tips.

s A gypsy of white chip has the brim faced with blue
sik; a water lily, with leaves and black thread face,
forms the trimming.

ostrich tips.

SA gypsy of white chip has the brim faced with blue silk: a water lity, with leaves and black thread face, forms the trimming.

OLOVES

are indispensable to an ciegant toilet, and are by no means as easily decided upon in matters of taste as many imagine. Martin, Herz & Co. and Harris Brothers, Broadway, are the principal importers in this article of toilet. From the former we learn the following:—The newest snades of kid gloves for the present are all the snades in drabs, browns and orange. The marquise k d gloves, with one button, as worn by the ladies of the German royal court at Berlin, are in great favor and demand, but the marguerites are still more popular. The late war has stimulated the German manufacturers greatly, and increased the kid glove trade in this country, so that the cetebrated gloves coming from Vienna and other parts of Europe are ordered in large consignments. Taree brands—Herz's scamless, marguerites and marquise—will be in great demand next senson, as they were worn at all parties last season already, as, well here as in Europe.

Harris Brothers say that gloves are an expensive them in the tottet and have been steadily growing more so since the bettning of the war in Europe. French kid gloves are scarce, and consequently high, and the opportunity is now ofered or home manufacturers to reap the benefit of the "ill wind." Meanwhile fashions for gloves have changed but little. The styles for street toilet are the lavorite two-button glove, with welled wristband or a scoilopped straight irill, and a longer gove without a sean at the wrist—and should there ore be adopted by ladies with short, linck kinds, and escnewed by those with bird-like ones, who should, spite of fashion, wear the single outlon giove and glove bracelets. The color must still match the costume. In the case of a costume en camafen, the lighter snade should be used. Of course the above role way be modified in the case of a prononec color, blue or green, for instance, but these colors are selton chosen for th

HEAVY WET.

Equinox.

The coming of the vernal equinox has signalized tself this year by its time-honored deinge. On Monday evening, toward sunset, the sky became overcast and a light, low wind lifted the dust. "Rain, heavy rain, to-night, sure," was the pro-

phecy of an old farmer-faced and country-ciad in dividual in City Hall Park, as he grasped the wide brim of his nap-covered awake. Night came on and the moment of the equinox approached, but Jupiter Pluvius could not wait. At eight o'clock he whis pered Aquarius, who nodded his head and shook his hair. As a consequence a slight shower sprinkled itself over homeward-bound Gotham. It was too long to wait until midnight, and about nine o'clock, he, the pluvial Jupiter, opened the floodgates, and Gotham was drenched to the skin. It is not enough to say that humanity suffered, for the human species "makes a break" on such occasions for some shelter or other. Man may hide his dimin ished head, but the work of his genius, in the shape of one and a half brick three story houses cannot. The trees, mournful and dripping, with their naked arms litted picadingly to the darkened skies, soughed and groaned "with the outward melody of au inward agony." It was a melanchoty sight for the wayfarer as the night wore on. The face of nature, swept ever with the frown of a storm, forces back the soul on itself in a consciousness of awful sublimity; but the night-wrapped streets of a sleeping city, desolate of man's presence, and drowsily listening to the mournful monody of the rain drops strike one with a sense of an unnited sadness. Yet they were not all bereft of humanity or what seemed human. If one could wrap himself in material imperimeable to rain and pass along the thoroughfares, he might discern crouched in some haliway, or under the half shelter of a wagon, some wretch whose sense of the wet world without was milled in the temporary oblivion of slumber, or whose bleared eyes gazed stolidly upon the rain as though he were counting the lagging minutes to the diapson of the storm.

The Rain Storm in Broeklyn. ished head, but the work of his genius, in the shape

The Rain Storm in Brooklyn.

Two brown stone front buildings in a row of nine of four stories in height, on Tompkins avenue, near Macon, came down in a heap about eight o'clock yesterday morning. The heavy rain storm during Tuesday night and yesterday morning had undermined the foundation and caused the accident. enclosed and nearly completed. They were owned by Mr. W. H. Hall, who estimates his loss at up-wards of \$10,000. It was reported at the time that two laborers were in the buildings and had been buried in the ruins, which naturally caused great excitement. Men went to work vigorously to re-move the debris in order to get them out, but the missing men appeared before much progress had been made. It being a damp morning they had concluded to go tound the corner in order to get a little something with nutmeg in it, and during fueir absence the buildings had fallen. Considerable damage was done by the storm in South Brooklyn and Gowanus, foundations being inundated and washed away. Portions of newly made streets were washed away, and the water in some of the cellars was deep enough this morning to sail a beat in. by Mr. W. H. Hall, who estimates his loss at up

MAN NEITHER MO KEY NOR ANGEL.

The fourth lecture in the course in aid of St. Matthias' Free Protestant Epsicopal church, in Fortysecond street, near Seventh avenue, was given last evening in the hall of Rutgers College, Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street, by N. Ellsworth Cornwall. The lecture was delivered in verse, and was amusing, as well as instructive and interesting. Darwin's theory of development was presented in s ludicrous light, and the audience were asked who should care to preserve the family tree if an ape or a monkey is to be found on every limb? Man was

a monkey is to be found on every limb? Man was
traced from infancy to old age, and his foibles and
follies, as well as his grand and noble deeds, portrayed; but the evidence in every age is that

Men do choose the downward pathway broad,
And make mammon and pleasure their God.

If a created thing did ever set out to produce a
race higher and botter than itself 'tis a pity that its
name is not known, so that a monument might be
raised thereto. The idolatrous worship of the ancients, of animals, fishes, &c., was humorously
cited as a probable evidence of respect for our
grandfathers:—

Treating man morally, the lecturer recited the old tory of the fail:— Woman sinned first; therefore she's the worst; But this must be said, that man soon overtook her-keeps ahead. The high oppress the low; the strong the weak; And each his own, not other's, good doth seek.

Several excellent hits were made at the fashiona-ble follies of the day, which were received with ap-plause by the audience. The lecturer closed with a good and earnest application and exhortation to seek the better life.

A LENTEN SERVICE.

Lecture at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic

Church by the Rev. Father Woods. A Lenten service was held last evening at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, which was attended by a large congregation. The altar was lighted up with many tapers, and though the ceremonies were simple they were very impressive. The pulpit was placed in front of the sauctuary, and from there the Rev. Father Clancey recited the Rosary, the responses being given by the congregation. The Ronia, ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent discourse, taking as his text the beautiful story of the prodigal son. The preacher told the parable in his own language, which was an elaboration of the Gospel, and then proceeded to draw the usual inferences. The merciful reception of the son by the father was likened to the merciful manner in which God receives the supplications of the unfortunate sinner, who, having been wandering away from the path of virtue and plunged in the abysses of a hie of wickedness, grows weary of the banerul associations and pentiently returns to the good ways of his early life. The Lenten season was especially the time for a return to God, and the preacher urged that to every one present God was then giving an especial call. After the lecture benediction of the Biessed Sacramani was given by the Rev. Father Clancey. During the service some fine singing was rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Martinez, the organist. Cherubin's Vent Creator was sung by all the choir; the Are Verum (by Mercadante) was rendered by Madame Anna Martinez, Miss Kate Dean and Mr. Kalmer; a Tantum Ergo Solo my Antonio Bagiolic was sung by Miss Kate of the prodigal son. The preacher told the

THE DETHRONED DYNASTY

Napoleon's Sentiments Before Leaving Wilhelmshohe.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Battle for the Possession of the French Throne.

AUTHENTIC REVELATION

Petition of the Imprisoned Army in Germany.

NAPOLEON'S STATE OF HEALTH.

WILHELMSHOHE, Feb. 28, 1871.

Nearly four months have gone by since I arrived at this out-of-the-way place for the purpose of keeping you posted on all and everything connected with the imperial prisoner, the ex-monarch of France, without whose presence here the castle and en-virons of Wilhelmshöhe would not have ranked higher in importance than any country crossroad out in the West. When early in November your correspondent commenced the task a signed to his by interviewing his Majesty, questioning and cross-examining him on matters which have not failed to interest the American, and in their turn even the people of the Continent, he barely supposed that it would become his duty to breathe for four long months not only the Siberian atmosphere that has prevailed in this elevated region, but also the peculiar atmosphere of intensely pro-Napoleonic senti-ment which naturally pervaded the small circle gathered around the imperial exile, and which ever and anon was changed by departure or fresh arrivals of adherents of the cause. In constant intercourse with parties of such decided trains of thought and action it cannot be wondered at that I soon felt my own senuments leaning in the same direction as theirs, and that the strong arguments with which they pleaded the cause of the dethroned dynasty gained more and more upon me. But while I took care in my reports to you to abstain as much as possible from reflections and opinions of my own I deemed it my duty to the New York HERALD to faithfully chronicle all the emanations, one-sided as they were, of the Emperor himself and of his retinue. And if I add that all of them are gentiemen in the true sense of the word, that most of them have served the State and their imperial master for periods not less than fifteen and often more than twenty-five years, which at the same time speaks volumes for the sterling social qualities of the Emperor, I dely any one to live and associate for a length of time with such parties, treat and be treated by them with the utmost civility and cordiality, without becoming imbued more or less with their spirit and interests. While but two months

their spirit and interests. While but two months ago these latter presented an aspect not void of fair hopes for the fature, they have since then been gradually drooping, and it may now appear to many that the drama is nearing its end and dat.

As for the writer, biassed as he has a vowed himself to be, and therefore inclined to call it rather a tragedy, he does not think that the man who for twenty years occupied a lofty throne, to either the admiration or contumely of the rest of the world, is going to disappear unnoticed and mute as a lish from the scene. Or am I so far binded to the real position of affairs as to be unable to see that the star of the Bonapartes has set forever, and that the works and amoution of the Third Napoleon are insertined on a page of history which, by the current of events, leaves no more room to speak of him, and stands already as a record of the past? It may be so. My province, however, is not to advance impressions of my own concerning a matter apon which judgments may differ so widely; I rather conceive it my daiy—and it may be next to the last time—to tell your readers how the present situation is looked upon by the imperial party here, and to report to you expressions which, I am in a condition to aver, bave come from the lips of the Emperor himself to think, then, that the Bonapartes are silenced lorever would be the utmost deception. The world will be called upon once more to witness a battle for the possession of

THE FRENCH THRONE, THE FERNCH THRONE, and under peculiar circumstances that it will be one of the most interesting and at the same time instractive conflicts in history. It is for the third time that Napoleon aims to put himself at the head of the French government—the first time as a youth of noble impuises, with the sword in hand; then as of noble impuises, with the sword in maind; then as a man with closed vizor and diplomatic skill and canning which have almost become proverbial; now in the decline of life openly and candidly declaring to the world the kind of arms he will employ, how he means to fight and conquer. Undoubtedly this renewed battle of Napoleon III. for the throne of France will be the subject of valuable study to the future statesman, philosopher and historian. I am now speaking, as you perceive, in that train of thought which is uppermost in the minds of those under the roof of yon castle, with its snow-covered turrets, and only a few steps distant from my lonely hotel quarters. I said that Napoleon will loudly declare the nature of the tactics and the character of the arms to be employed by him. They may have been revealed in part by his late proclamation, but I am enabled to add a comment which is as authentic as if it had fallen from his Majesty's own lips directly and been committed to paper by me fer the benefit of the New York Herald readers. Let any one suppose himself to be guited with the power of interpreting the inmost thoughts of the Emperor and he would be constrained to set them forth thus:—

Many of my faithful adherents cannot and will not approve of it, that in my late proclamation to the French peoproverse. a man with ch ed vizor and diplomatic skill and

committed to paper by me for the benefit of the NEW York HERALD readers. Let any one suppose himself to be gitted with the power of interpreting the immost thoughts of the Emperor and the would be constrained to set them forth thus:—

Many of my faithful adherents cannot and will not approve of it, that in my late proclamation to the French popie I have laid so hittle sires upon the legitimacy of my dynasty, which has been confirmed by three pleniseltes. They see in me only the man, the Emperor; but they forget tries—of the sovereignly of the people. What does it amount to whether I govern well or ii! That is an individual question which to-day nobody is capable of correctly deciding. But I have given the world a new political religion, methods I will always content, for which sonal rule. These are administrative forms always moddled by time and circumstances; the essence is that the will of the people and in the most important affairs of national life the people retain their right to a direct and immediate readily indiseased by manifold immediates or readily indiseased by manifold immediates of the people, and, therefore, the real and time people investment in France can say claim to such a quality. This is fell by the people, and, therefore, the real and time people investment in France, and say claim to such a quality. This is fell by the people, and, therefore, the real and time people investments to me of force and will and indusence will be directed towards procuring justice my the construction of the people will be directed towards procuring justice my the construction of the people will be directed towards procuring justice my the people, that they have been treacherously deprived in the procuring justi

positive. Influences are at work persuading him to go to England, where he is promised to encounter much sympathy, not only from his iriends, but even from acknowledged adversaries of his government. His own inclinations seem to favor a residence in Swit erland, at his beautiful Castle of Arenemberg, though he is aware that there he would have less scope for action, and be subjected to interferences and undue curlosity. You shalt be, of course, promptly informed of the Anale of the Wilhelmish she drama, whether it be a modest one, a few postilions cracking their whips and conveying the failen greatness to the railway station at Cassel, or whether—the idea has been mooted and may yet be fondly enterrained; it will be a grand flourish—William, the Emperor of Germany, doing an act of kinghti courtesy by coming in person to restore to his prisoner—and former brother—the boon of liberty.

PRO PIO NONO.

Italian Demonstrations in Support of the Pontiff.

Bologna Returning to Its Fealty to the Triple Crown-Affecting Address from Former Subject; of the Church-The Roman Aristocracy Give Words of Cheer-Foreign Diplo acy-Prince Humbert in Lenten Discipline.

ROME, Feb. 26 1871. "We are now in a full tide of demonstrations." The "liberal" journals are hammering away with their lay petitions, and the clerical papers are invoking a speedy intervention of friendly foreign powers in the affairs of Rome, and registering the duresses which are presented to his Holiness from various parts of the world.

The most important of these latter documents, recentiv received by Pius IX., is the address of the Catholics of the arch diocese of Bologna, which was presented by a deputation of the St. Petronius Club, on Thursday morning, in the throne room at the

The Pontiff was surrounded by many distinguished persons, among whom were Cardinals Amat, Barnabo, Caterini, Milesi, Guidi, Capalti, Buonaparte and

The Pope, from his throne, replied to the address, read by Signor A. Rubbiani, expressing "his emotion" at the Bolognese demonstration, and observing that "God frequently permitted scandals that good might He applauded the "Catholic tendencies of youth in Italy, youth being the most active element in revolutions. He expected that the example of Bologna would exercise a great influence over the cities of Romagna and lead them to a Catholic revival." Finally, "He blessed all present and all who had signed the address, calling the catalogue of signatures a 'very voluminous index of good Catholics." His Holiness then allowed the several members of the deputation to pay their personal respects, and invited them to accompany him in his accustomed walk in the Vatican garden.

The address, with the annexed 32,000 signatures, were bound in three thick volumes, in red leather, stamped with the arms of Pius IX. and of the city of Bologna, with the inscription, "Pio IX., Bononia Fidelis." The usual pecuniary accompaniment for the obolus of St. Peter was contained in a velvet purse embroidered with gold and with gold clasps, purse embroidered with gold and with gold clasps, on which were engraved the arms of Bologna under the banner of the Holy Church.

Among the Bolognese deputies present were the Marchese Marsign, France Ereolani, Marchesi Alfonso and Francesco Campegi Marchese Guldotti, Count Ranuzzi, Doctors Eagni and Garnini.

Eligious Fralty.

I do not give the text of the whole address, but the following extract will suffice as a specimen of its general tone:—

Its general tone:—

We, men and women, rich and poor, old and young, lally and cerry, join, weeping, our voices to those of the Catholies of all the world, and protest loudly against the spollation of the Church, against the login committed towards God, whose Vient on earth you are, and towards the whole Catholie family, whose universal Father in religion you are. In these days sitence would appear a crime. We speak to affirm, with the catholic episcopacy, that, for the independence of your spiritual magistracy, a crown of temporal dominion is necessary, such as Divine Providence chose to assign you we speak to express our protond grief for your superings, and to accompany with a free profession of faith the humble tribute of our devotion, which we depose at your feet. Accept, Holy Father, the obolu which the Bolognese Catholice of the Catholic out of the Catholic out, and through you to the blessed Apostic Peter, and comfort as all with your apostolic benediction.

FRENCH REPURBLICANISM.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

M. de Vernouliet, First Secretary of the French Legation in Rome, was received day before yesterday at the Vatican. It is stated that the object of his visit was to inquire by whom the Pope would wish the new French government to be represented at his court.

wish the new French government to be represented at his court.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to the polinical tendencies of the Roman nobility, and the Mazione has undertaken to draw up a list of those adverse patricians, classing seventy-three among the liberals, sixty-five among the clericals and six of doubtful opinions. Great and historic names are ranged on both sides.

The patrician partisans of his Holiness sent a message to the Pope on the 17th instant, lamenting the entry into Rome of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont.

and reas by Prince Camillo Orsini. Its tenor was as follows:—

The Roman Nobility and Patricials to the Adorred Postity Pies IX., on the Occupation of the 23b January 1811.—

Holy Father—Courage! Your bliternesses are those of your children, and also those of a whole world—of a world which inquires after your affections, weeps with you, and by its prayers hastens your delivery. The homes of the 20th September burst open the gate called by your name; the cannons of the 23d January struck your breast like a most atroctous dagger point inside the heart. But alsa! Cathone Rome is no accomplies in this insult to your august person, this implety against your heart; betther are the patricians, the nobles of the true citizens who shader with just indignation and offer you the tribute of their tears. Courage, Holy Father! God from his lofty heaven registers your suffering and keeps an account of your sighs, and when the day of justice will be rine for your enemies, and of mercy for your sous, we will point out to you with exhibition in the 20th September, the tomb of implety, and on the 23d January, the fortunate commencement of your glorication.

LAY ROYALISM AND ITS RULE.

Preparations for the transfer of the capital are going on actively. The intimations to reugious corporations to prepare to quit such of their residences as are required for public purposes have already given alarm and dissatisfaction, and wherever a claim to foreign protection has been possible it has been made a bretext for resistance to expropriation. The Pala-zzo Marlama and the Pala-zzo Marlama and the Pala-zzo Marlama and the and partiamentary deputies. The works are aiready commenced.

As the time approaches we see the primary dig-

commenced.

As the time approaches we see the primary dignitaries of the kingdom honor us with more frequent visits. The Finance Italian Minister, Selia, the exprime Minister, Ricasoli, and the present Frime Minister, Lauza, are among our latest arrivals. Each head of a department is anxious to inspect the locality assigned to himself and for his office purposes.

Monsieur Arago, the new French Envoy, has Monsieur Arago, the new French Envoy, has arrived in Rome.
Count d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister, takes his leave of the Eternal City this evening for Versailles, whence, according to general report, he will transfer his residence to Paris, after the ratification of peace, in the character of German Ambassador.
PRINCE HUMBERT IN CHURCH.
On Thursday morning Prince Humbert, for the first time since his arrival in Rome, visited St. Peter's, accompanied by General Cugia. His Royal Highness stopped before the canon's enapel to listen to the Lent sermon.

SINCIDE IN NEWARK.

Information was received in Newark yesterday that Aaron B. Campfield, a well known resident of that city, had committed suicide in Morristown early in the forenoon, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He had been sojourning at the United States Hotel, and vesterday morning failed to appear at the breakfast table. About ten o'clock, supposing that he might be ill, Mrs. Luse, the landlady, entered Mr. Campfield's chamber. On opening the door she was blinded with the smoke that issued. Calling her husband, Campbell was found still alive, but rapidly breating his last. He was unconscious and died in a few minutes. Some letters addressed to his brother-in-law, ex-State Senator Robertsen, enclosed in an envelope directed to an old Iriend, A. H. Strabrough, were found in his hat. That the act was premediated is beyond doubt. Deceased borrowed the instrument of death on the preceding evening from Dr. Sanders. He was about sixty-iwo years of age, and at one time quite weil off. Lately his mode of living was not of the pleasantest description. His financial analis were in a disheartening condition. His father was the late R. B. Campfield, and his brothers Rev. Mr. Campfield and Mahlon Campfield. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. lady, entered Mr. Campfield's chamber. On opening

The parties arrested in the sawdust swindling establishment, 509 Eroadway, by the detectives on Monday afternoon, were arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon. As the complation twist unable to identify any of the prisoners as laving dad any deatings with him they were discharged. George L. Decker, inder whose name the business is carried on, has thus lar succeeded in keeping out of the clutches of the officers.